

NPL BIBLIO SEARCH RESULTS:

? ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	8379690	VEIN? ? OR VENOUS? ? OR ARTER? OR VASCULAR? OR VARICOSE? ? OR BLOOD(3N)VESSEL?
S2	6156669	OCCLUD? OR OCCLUS? OR DESTRUCT? OR DESTROY? OR ABLAT? OR EXCIS? OR REMOV? OR CUT?()AWAY OR DISRUPT?
S3	57001	SCLEROSANT? ? OR SCLEROSING? ?
S4	140335	STS OR S()T()S OR (SODIUM()TETRADECYL)(2N)(SULFAT? OR SULPHAT? OR SULFI? OR SULPHI?) OR HYPERSONIC(3N)SALINE? ? OR POLIDOCANOL? ? OR POLI()DOCANOL? ?
S5	553466	(ELONGAT? OR LENGTHEN? OR PROLONG? OR EXTEND? OR HOLLOW)(5N) (TUBE? ? OR TUBING OR TUBULAR? OR CYLIND? OR CANNULA? ?) OR CATHETER? ?
S6	349391	INTRA()LUMIN? OR LUMINAL? ? OR LUMINA? ? OR LUMEN? ? OR LUMENAL? ?
S7	556815	(INNER OR INTERNAL OR INTERIOR OR INSIDE)() (WALL? ? OR MEM- BRANE? ? OR VESSEL? ?) OR ENDOTHELIUM
S8	26062	S5(S)S6:S7
S9	3455	S2(5N)S8
S10	391638	S1(5N)S2
S11	816	S9(S)S10
S12	0	S11(S)S3
S13	0	S11(5N)S4
S14	190	S10(5N)S3:S4
S15	16215	S2(5N)S7
S16	4	S14(S)S15
S17	2	RD (unique items)
S18	62	S14/2004:2010
S19	128	S14 NOT S18
S20	72	RD (unique items)
S21	977	S2(S)S5(S)S7
S22	92	S21(S)S11
S23	92	S22 NOT S14
S24	20	S23/2004:2010
S25	72	S23 NOT S24
S26	31	RD (unique items)

? show files

File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1950-2010/Aug 18
(c) format only 2010 Dialog

File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1926-2010/Aug W3
(c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation

File 972:EMBASE 1947-2010/Aug 20
(c) 2010 Elsevier B.V.

File 8:EI Compendex(R) 1884-2010/Aug W2
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File 6:NTIS 1964-2010/Aug W4
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File 45:EMCare 2010/Aug W3
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(c) 2007 CSA.

File 144:Pascal 1973-2010/Aug W3
(c) 2010 INIST/CNRS

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10/736535

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(c) 2010 ProQuest Info&Learning
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(c) 2010 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File 315:ChemEng & Biotec Abs 1970-2010/Aug
(c) 2010 DECHEMA
File 357:Derwent Biotech Res. _1982-2010/Jul W2
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File 71:ELSEVIER BIOBASE 1994-2010/Aug W3
(c) 2010 Elsevier B.V.
File 74:Int.Pharm.Abs 1970-2010/Jul B2
(c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation
File 10:AGRICOLA 70-2010/Aug
(c) format only 2010 Dialog
File 203:AGRIS 1974-2010/Jun
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File 98:General Sci Abs 1984-2010/Jun
(c) 2010 The HW Wilson Co.
File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2010/May
(c) 2010 The HW Wilson Co.
File 370:Science 1996-1999/Jul W3
(c) 1999 AAAS

20/3,K/19 (Item 19 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)
(c) format only 2010 Dialog. All rights reserved.

08606207 PMID: 3500637

Portal vein thrombosis following combined endoscopic variceal sclerosis and vasopressin therapy for bleeding varices.

Stoltenberg P H; Goodale R L; Silvis S E
Division of Gastroenterology, Scott and White Clinic, Temple, Texas.
American journal of gastroenterology (UNITED STATES) Dec 1987 , 82 (12) p1297-300 , ISSN: 0002-9270--Print 0002-9270--Linking Journal Code: 0421030
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Case Reports; Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Descriptors: ; Acute Disease; Humans; Mesenteric Vascular Occlusion --etiology--ET; Mesenteric Veins; Middle Aged; Sclerosing Solutions--therapeutic use--TU; Vasopressins--therapeutic use--TU
Named Person:

20/3,K/20 (Item 20 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)

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08219917 PMID: 3763892

Percutaneous spermatic vein occlusion: evaluation of sclerosing agents in experimental animals.

Kinnison M L; Kadir S; Strandberg J D; Anderson J H; White R I
Radiology (UNITED STATES) Nov 1986 , 161 (2) p299-301 , ISSN: 0033-8419--
Print 0033-8419--Linking Journal Code: 0401260
Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

Percutaneous spermatic vein occlusion: evaluation of sclerosing agents in experimental animals.

20/3,K/28 (Item 28 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)

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05890542 PMID: 309325

Esophagogastric variceal hemorrhage: its treatment by percutaneous transephatic coronary vein occlusion.

Widrich W C; Johnson W C; Robbins A H; Nabseth D C
Archives of surgery (Chicago, Ill. - 1960) (UNITED STATES) Nov 1978 , 113 (11)
p1331-8 , ISSN: 0004-0010--Print 0004-0010--Linking Journal Code: 9716528
Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

...autogenous clot and powdered absorbable gelatin sponge (Gelfoam) (13); and (4)
Gelfoam strips soaked in **sodium tetradecyl sulfate** (17). Percutaneous coronary **vein occlusion** was effective in controlling 81% of the patients with actively bleeding varices.
In patients who... (

20/3,K/38 (Item 2 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5: Biosis Previews(R)

(c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation. All rights reserved.

11742292 Biosis No.: 199395044558

Nonsurgical treatment varicocele by embolisation of spermatic veins and value of color Doppler sonography in the pre and post-treatment phases

Author: Cornud F (Reprint); Delafontaine D; Bonnel D; Boisrond L; Casanova J M; Dadoun D; Meuriot N; Xeri A

Author Address: 15, avenue Robert-Schuman, 75007 Paris, France**France

Journal: Contraception Fertilite Sexualite 20 (11): p 1048-1053 1992

ISSN: 1165-1083

Document Type: Article

Record Type: Abstract

Language: French

Abstract: ...sonography (CDS) was performed in 50 patients prior to and 30 days following embolisation. Spermatic veins were occluded by a combination of a sclerosing agent and coils to achieve a definite embolisation of the retroperitoneal collaterals and the trunk...

20/3,K/43 (Item 7 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5: Biosis Previews(R)

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09105686 Biosis No.: 198885074577

EFFECT OF INTRAVENOUS AND INTRAPERIVENOUS INJECTIONS OF SCLEROSANTS SODIUM TETRADECYL SULFATE AND HYDROXY POLYETHOXYDODECANE ON THE RAT FEMORAL VEIN

Author: MORSIANI E (Reprint); RIMONDI A P; GORINI P; FOGLI L; CAPPELLARI L; GULLINI S

Author Address: IST PATOL CHIR DELL'UNIV FERRARA, ARCISPEDALE S ANNA, CORSO GIOVECCA, 203, I-44100 FERRARA, ITALY**ITALY

Journal: Research in Experimental Medicine 187 (6): p 439-450 1987

ISSN: 0300-9130

Document Type: Article

Record Type: Abstract

Language: ENGLISH

Abstract: ...removed at 48 h, 7 and 20 days and examined histologically. I.v. injections of STS produced a solid occlusion of the vein in a significant number of cases, after 30 days ($P < 0.01$). A statistically significant...

20/3,K/52 (Item 4 from file: 972)

DIALOG(R)File 972: EMBASE

(c) 2010 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

0072934407 EMBASE/MEDLINE No: 1985089823

Vascular occlusion with sclerosing agents

Cho K.J.; Williams D.M.; Brady T.M.; et-al

Department of Radiology, Division of Cardiovascular Radiology, University of

Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, United States

Corresp. Author/Affil: : Department of Radiology, Division of Cardiovascular
Radiology, University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, United States

Seminars in Interventional Radiology (SEMIN. INTERVENT. RADIOL.) (United
States) December 1, 1984 , 1/2 (130-136)

CODEN: SIRAE **ISSN:** 0739-9529

Document Type: Journal **Record Type:** Citation

Language: English

Vascular occlusion with sclerosing agents

NPL FULLTEXT SEARCH RESULTS:

? ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	684970	VEIN? ? OR VENOUS? ? OR ARTER? OR VASCULAR? OR VARICOSE? ? OR BLOOD(3N)VESSEL?
S2	2942620	OCCLUD? OR OCCLUS? OR DESTRUCT? OR DESTROY? OR ABLAT? OR EXCIS? OR REMOV? OR CUT?()AWAY OR DISRUPT?
S3	41177	(INNER OR INTERNAL OR INTERIOR OR INSIDE)() (WALL? ? OR MEM- BRANE? ? OR VESSEL? ?) OR ENDOTHELIUM
S4	3601	SCLEROSANT? ? OR SCLEROSING? ?
S5	99799	STS OR S()T()S OR (SODIUM()TETRADECYL) (2N) (SULFAT? OR SULPHAT? OR SULFI? OR SULPHI?) OR HYPERSONIC(3N)SALINE? ? OR POLIDOCANOL? ? OR POLI()DOCANOL? ?
S6	111832	(ELONGAT? OR LENGTHEN? OR PROLONG? OR EXTEND? OR HOLLOW) (5N) (TUBE? ? OR TUBING OR TUBULAR? OR CYLIND? OR CANNULA? ?) OR CATHETER? ?
S7	47275	INTRA()LUMEN? OR LUMINAL? ? OR LUMINA? ? OR LUMEN? ? OR LUMENAL? ?
S8	56106	S2(15N) (S1 OR S3)
S9	3410	S6(S)S7
S10	304	S8(15N)S9
S11	2	S10(S) (S4 OR S5)
S12	433850	(ELONGAT? OR LENGTHEN? OR PROLONG? OR EXTEND? OR HOLLOW OR SLENDER) (5N) (TUBE? ? OR TUBING OR TUBULAR? OR CYLIND? OR CAN- NULA? ?) OR CATHETER? ? OR STENT? OR ROD? ?
S13	3410	S6(S)S7
S14	74771	S1(S)S2
S15	8735	S14(5N)S12
S16	145	S15 AND (S4 OR S5)
S17	63	S16/2004:2010
S18	82	S16 NOT S17
S19	56	RD (unique items)

? show files

File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2010/Aug 18
(c) 2010 Gale/Cengage
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File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2010/Jun 30
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File 441:ESPICOM Pharm&Med DEVICE NEWS 2010/Aug W3
(c) 2010 ESPICOM Bus.Intell.

File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM) 1976-2010/Aug W3
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File 129:PHIND(Archival) 1980-2010/Aug W3
(c) 2010 Informa UK Ltd

19/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16: Gale Group PROMT(R)
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10959156 Supplier Number: 112366490 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

Nonsurgical techniques for veins: treating veins and vascular lesions in the office.(Clinical Dermatology)

Bryant, Rebecca

Dermatology Times , v 24 , n 12 , p 23 , Dec , 2003

Language: English **Record Type:** Fulltext

Document Type: Magazine/Journal ; Trade

Word Count: 815

...thigh is radiowave occlusion (Closure, VNUS Medical Technologies).
In
this minimally invasive procedure, a thin **catheter** inserted in the
vein is used to deliver radiofrequency energy to the vein wall,
causing it to heat, collapse...

...and have the vein heal itself shut," Dr. Weiss said. Solutions
available

for sclerotherapy include **sodium tetradecyl sulfate**
and **polidocanol**, which is pending FDA approval.

Both are detergent-based and when agitated, develop into a...

...that you're using," she continued. "We have found that it decreases
the
amount of **sclerosing** solution that we've had to use because it makes
the solution stronger."

Foam treatment...

...which is a pink blush that can occur on the skin. It's an excellent
sclerosing agent, and it doesn't hurt like concentrated salt
solutions."

Despite pharmaceutical and technological advances...

19/3,K/22 (Item 1 from file: 149)
DIALOG(R)File 149: TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)
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02930156 **Supplier Number:** 88174439 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Foam sclerotherapy requires fewer treatment sessions. (Ongoing Research).

Norton, Patrice G.W.
Skin & Allergy News , 33 , 6 , 24(1) June , 2002
Publication Format: Magazine/Journal
ISSN: 0037-6337
Language: English
Record Type: Fulltext **Target Audience:** Professional
Word Count: 564 **Line Count:** 00048

The technique utilizes current detergent **sclerosants** but injects them into the vein as foam.

Detergents, or fatty acids and fatty alcohols...
...solution is shaken to produce foam, and is thus theoretically more effective than a liquid **sclerosant**.

Foam sclerotherapy has dramatically changed the practices of Dr. John Bergan of the University of...

...Bergan said.

In the last 18 months, Dr. Morrison has treated 600 patients with endovenous **catheter ablation** to close the proximal portion of the greater saphenous vein and foam **sclerosant** to dose the rest of the veins.

In all but two patients, the treated veins...

...sessions with foam to close a vein versus five to six sessions with a liquid **sclerosant**. This is likely because the foam bubbles interact with the vein wall for much longer...

...a bit tricky to treat very small veins.

The technique, which combines 3 cc of **sclerosant** and 10 cc of air connected with a three-way stopcock, is not an obstacle. Its success is dependent on the use of an effective **sclerosant**, the best of which (**polidocanol**) is not FDA approved as a **sclerosant**.

To date, no one in the U.S. has used foam sclerotherapy alone to treat...

19/3,K/25 (Item 4 from file: 149)

DIALOG(R)File 149: TGG Health&Wellness
DB(SM)

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01854524

Supplier Number: 55449836 (USE FORMAT 7

OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Central Venous Catheter

Occlusion: Successful Management Strategies.

Andris, Deborah A.; Krzywda, Elizabeth A.

MedSurg Nursing , 8 , 4 , 229 August , 1999

Publication Format:

Magazine/Journal; Refereed

ISSN: 1092-0811

Language: English

Record Type: Fulltext Target Audience: Professional

Word Count: 5519 Line

Count: 00550

Central Venous Catheter

Occlusion: Successful Management Strategies.

Text:

Catheter occlusion is the most common noninfectious complication seen with long-term central venous access devices. Medical...

...devices both in the hospital and home and are in a key position to recognize **catheter occlusions** and institute appropriate treatments. The etiology of **catheter occlusion**, its clinical evaluation, prevention, and treatment strategies will be reviewed.

...for nurses and other health care professionals who care for and educate patients with central **venous catheter occlusions**. The multiple choice examination that follows is designed to test your achievement of the following...

...is unchanged since the first tunneled catheter was placed in 1969 (Herbst et al; 1998). **Catheter occlusion** is the most common noninfectious complication seen with long-term central venous access devices (Cunningham...

...incidence is 0.1% to 1.0% (Andris et al., 1994; Whitman, 1996). Percutaneous subclavian **vein catheters** are routinely placed in a narrow angle between the first rib and clavicle. When a...
...him roll his shoulder forward or raising his arm on the same side as the

catheter is placed, temporarily relieves the **occlusion**.

Nonthrombotic Etiologies

Obstructions within the **catheter** lumen can be both nonthrombotic and thrombotic. An intraluminal occlusion can be the result of...Welker, 1992). During aspiration, as negative pressure is applied, the sleeve is pulled over the **catheter** tip, **occluding** it and preventing aspiration of blood.

A mural thrombus may form in response to a **vascular** injury during **catheter** placement or subsequent contact of the catheter tip

against the vessel wall. Infusion of hyperosmolar...

...cava (Freedman & Bosserman, 1993). The thrombus adheres to the vessel wall and may anchor the **catheter** to the **vein**. The thrombus may occlude the tip and result in a complete or partial occlusion or...

...vein or the innominate/SVC junction, incidence of thrombosis was as high as 70%.

Other **catheter**-associated risk factors for thrombotic **occlusions** include placement on the left side and number of lumens (DeCicco et al., 1997; Eastridge...

...on the incidence of thrombotic complications in patients with triple-lumen and double-lumen central **venous catheters**. The incidence of thrombotic complications in patients with triple-lumen catheters was 20% as compared...et al., 1993). Interventional radiologic techniques include stripping of the fibrin sleeve by using a **catheter** snare advanced via the femoral **vein** (Crain et al., 1996).

An overfill technique has been proposed to treat withdrawal occlusions secondary...

...challenge translates to improved patient care. The ability to recognize and treat complications such as **catheter occlusion** begins with education (Wickham et al., 1992).

Central venous access affords the nurse a wide...

...to meet the challenge of vascular access. Nurses are in a key position to recognize **catheter occlusions** and institute appropriate treatments (Bagnall-Reeb, 1998). The benefits of maintaining catheter patency extend beyond...W., Ausman, R., & Quebbeman, E J. (1994). Pinch-off syndrome: A rare etiology for central **venous catheter occlusion**. Journal of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition, 18(6), 531-533.

Atkinson, J.B., Bagnall, H.A., & Gomperts, E. (1990). Investigational use of tissue plasminogen activator (t-PA) for **occluded central venous catheters**. Journal of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition, 14, 310-311.

Bagnall-Reeb, H. (1998). Diagnosis of...

...Breux, C.W., Duke, D., Georgeson, K.E., & Mestre, J.R. (1987). Calcium phosphate crystal **occlusion** of central **venous catheters** used for total parenteral nutrition in infants and children: Prevention and treatment. Journal of Pediatric...

...Hurtubise, M.R., Bottino, J.C., Lawson, M., & McCredie, K.B. (1980). Restoring patency of **occluded central venous catheters**. Archives of Surgery, 115, 212-213.

Kee, S.T., Kinoshita, L., Razavi, M.K., Nyman, U.R.O., Semba, C.P., Dake, M.D...

...J.C., & Hurtubise, M.R. (1982). The use of urokinase to restore the patency of **occluded central venous catheters**. American Journal of IV Therapy and Clinical Nutrition, 9, 29-32.

Mayo, D.J. (1998...

PATENT SEARCH RESULTS:

? ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	134765	VEIN? ? OR VENOUS? ? OR ARTER? OR VASCULAR? OR VARICOSE? ? OR BLOOD(3N)VESSEL?
S2	2592500	OCCLUD? OR OCCLUS? OR DESTRUCT? OR DESTROY? OR ABLAT? OR E-EXCIS? OR REMOV? OR CUT?()AWAY OR DISRUPT?
S3	301517	(INNER OR INTERNAL OR INTERIOR OR INSIDE)() (WALL? ? OR MEMBRANE? ? OR VESSEL? ?) OR ENDOTHELIUM
S4	2329	SCLEROSANT? ? OR SCLEROSING? ?
S5	13240	STS OR S()T()S OR (SODIUM()TETRADECYL) (2N) (SULFAT? OR SULPHAT? OR SULFI? OR SULPHI?) OR HYPERSONIC(3N)SALINE? ? OR POLIDOCANOL? ? OR POLI()DOCANOL? ?
S6	1182496	(ELONGAT? OR LENGTHEN? OR PROLONG? OR EXTEND? OR HOLLOW OR SLENDER) (5N) (TUBE? ? OR TUBING OR TUBULAR? OR CYLIND? OR CANNULA? ?) OR CATHETER? ? OR STENT? OR ROD? ?
S7	37045	INTRA()LUMIN? OR LUMINAL? ? OR LUMINA? ? OR LUMEN? ? OR LUMENAL? ?
S8	53407	S2(S) (S1 OR S3)
S9	18914	S6(S)S7
S10	2087	S8(15N)S9
S11	10	S10(S)S4:S5
S12	23781	S1(S)S2
S13	3142	S9(5N)S2
S14	218	S12(S) (S4 OR S5)
S15	7	S13(S) (S4 OR S5)
S16	1815	S1(5N)S3
S17	4	S14 AND S16
S18	12	S14(S)S9
S19	2	S18 NOT (S11 OR S15 OR S17)

? show files

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2010/UD=201052

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File 347:JAPIO Dec 1976-2010/Apr(Updated 100726)

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11/25/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350: Derwent WPIX

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0013659076 Drawing available

WPI Acc no: 2003-755269/200371

Related WPI Acc No: 2002-255516; 2004-201674; 2005-403490; 2006-577525; 2006-577526; 2007-439566

XRAM Acc no: C2003-207263

XRPX Acc No: N2003-605126

Intravascular drug delivering apparatus for sclerosing varicose vein wall, has two tubes, and inflatable balloon

Patent Assignee: BALES T O (BALE-I); JAHRMARKT S L (JAHR-I); LARY

B G (LARY-I); NAGLREITER B E (NAGL-I); SLATER C R (SLAT-I);
 SYNTHÉON LLC (SYNT-N); VEIN RX INC (VEIN-N)
 Inventor: BALES T O; JAHRMARKT S L; LARY B G; NAGLREITER B E;
 PINCHUK L; SLATER C R; SMITH K W; TERMIN C S

Patent Family (7 patents, 107 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
US 20030120256	A1	20030626	200371	B
WO 2004071612	A2	20040826	200456	E
US 20050107738	A1	20050519	200534	NCE
AU 2004211910	A1	20040826	200553	E
EP 1605861	A2	20051221	200601	NCE
US 20060149218	A1	20060706	200645	NCE
JP 2006523471	W	20061019	200669	NCE

Local Applications (no., kind, date): US 2001898867 A 20010703;
 US 2003358523 A 20030205; WO 2004US3249 A 20040204; US 2000219931
 P 20000721; US 2000221469 P 20000726; US 2000225172 P 20000814;
 US 2001898867 A 20010703; US 2003358523 A 20030205 ; US
 2004922221 A 20040819; AU 2004211910 A 20040204; EP 2004708212 A
 20040204; WO 2004US3249 A 20040204; WO 2004US3249 A 20040204; US
 2005544082 A 20050728; WO 2004US3249 A 20040204; JP 2006503331 A
 20040204

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2001898867 A
 20010703; US 2003358523 A 20030205; EP 2004708212 A 20040204; JP
 2006503331 A 20040204; WO 2004US3249 A 20040224; US 2004922221 A
 20040819; US 2005544082 A 20050728

Alerting Abstract US A1

NOVELTY - Intravascular drug delivering apparatus has two tubes
 (14, 16), and inflatable balloon. The two tubes have proximal
 end, distal end, and fluid lumen. The fluid lumen extends from
 proximal end to the distal end. The first tube extends through
 the second tube fluid lumen. The second tube has distal fluid
 outlet(s). The second tube receives and delivers intravascular
 drug to a location proximal of inflatable balloon.

DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for delivering the
 intravascular drug comprising delivering the drug delivery
 catheter and an expandable balloon into the blood vessel,
 expanding the balloon, and removing the drug delivery catheter
 from the blood vessel while dispensing the drug.

USE - For delivering intravascular drug used for **sclerosing**
 varicose vein wall.

ADVANTAGE - The invention requires minimal anesthesia. It does
 not utilize high concentration **sclerosing** agents. It does not
 require a practitioner to carefully monitor the duration, rate,
 or progression of treatment.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows a schematic side
 elevational view of the catheter device.

4 Syringe

10 Apparatus
 14, 16, 18 Tubes
 14a, 16a, 18a, 30a Proximal ends
 14b, 16b, 18b Distal ends
 14c, 16c, 18c Lumens
 14d Radiopaque tip
 16a Proximal end
 18 Third tube
 20 Inflatable balloon
 22 Fluid valve
 24 Fluid outlet
 26 Plunger
 28 Trifurcated fitting
 28a Connector
 28b Female luer
 28c Luer
 30 Pull wire
 32 Handle

19/25/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
 DIALOG(R)File 350: Derwent WPIX
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0010478740 Drawing available
 WPI Acc no: 2001-078908/200109
 XRPX Acc No: N2001-059953

Device for making vein puncture and method for treating lower extremity varicose veins

Patent Assignee: BANAS N B (BANA-I); ZATONSKIKH B YA (ZATO-I)
 Inventor: BANAS N B; ZATONSKIKH B YA

Patent Family (1 patents, 1 countries)				
Patent Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
RU 2157111	C1	20001010	200109	B

Local Applications (no., kind, date): RU 1999100934 A 19990115
 Priority Applications (no., kind, date): RU 1999100934 A 19990115
Alerting Abstract RU C1

NOVELTY - Device has needle and cannula manufactured from transparent plastic, and plug. The plug is cylindrical **rod** which diameter is equal to internal diameter of the cannula. The plug covers one half of the cannula **lumen**. Cannula space is used for controlling blood exit. The **rod** has handle of 7 mm in length and 10 mm in width to the plane. Needles with plugs assembled in advance are introduced into the marked points keeping a patient in standing position. The needles are fixed to skin and the patient is placed in lying position with his foot lifted and fixed. Then, plug is **removed** beginning from the distal needle and **sclerosing** agent is injected into the **vein** depending on **vein**

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segment diameter. The patient forces his muscles in anterior muscle group of thigh and crus in tonic mode by flexing foot to maximum degree in the talocrural joint with its slightly deviating outside to reach maximum leg extension in knee joint by forcing musculus quadriceps femoris.

USE - Medical engineering.

ADVANTAGE - Simplified sclerotherapy procedure; excluded hemorrhage and psychophysical responses. 2 cl, 2 dwg